

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	USSR (Novgorod Oblast)	REPORT	[REDACTED]	25X1
SUBJECT	Trade Schools in Borovichi	DATE DISTR.	8 May 1953	
		NO. OF PAGES	3	
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REFERENCES		25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. Trade School #7, [REDACTED] was located in the city of Borovichi. [REDACTED] a minimum of five years' schooling was necessary before one could apply. Boys between the ages of 14 and 18 and girls from 15 to 18 were eligible. [REDACTED]

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2. In addition to Trade School #7, there were two other trade schools in Borovichi: Trade School #1, which, in addition to the courses taught [REDACTED] had courses in automotive mechanics and forging, and Trade School #2, which trained youths for the printing trade. All three of these trade schools had two-year courses. [REDACTED] Machine Plant #7 was a machine tool plant. Trade School #2 was also subordinate to some plant [REDACTED] Trade School #1 was independent of any plant or factory. [REDACTED] most trade schools are subordinate to some factory or plant.

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3. [REDACTED] only those who lived in Novgorod Oblast could attend the grade schools in Borovichi; most of the students, however, were from Borovichi Rayon. Three basic trades were taught at Trade School #7: instrument mechanics (slashtar-instrumentalshchik), machine repair mechanics, and lathe operators. The students in the lathe operators' course were all girls; students in the other courses were all boys. Including first and second year students, there was a total of 200

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25 YEAR RE-EVIEW

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students at Trade School #7, of which 40 were girls and 160 were boys. The students were divided into 10 classes of 20 students each. There were two classes of first-year students and two classes of second-year students in the instrument mechanics course. The machine repair mechanics course also had two classes of first-year students and two classes of second-year students. The lathe operators course had two classes: one comprised of first-year students, and the other of second-year students. Theoretically, students were paid for items produced in their practical courses. By the time deductions for food, living quarters, clothing, etc, were made, however, each student received an average of five to 10 rubles a month.

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the average student would have earned upwards of 100 rubles a month for the work he did in his practical courses if he had worked at a factory. As can be seen, this meant that the student had practically all of his salary deducted by the government, for one reason or another.

4. The administrative staff of the school included the director, a deputy for instruction, a deputy for general administration, a deputy for political affairs (zampolit), plus clerical help. There were both men and women teachers, and at least one was provided for each class. Theoretical subjects were taught by full-time teachers who did not work at Machine Plant #7, to which our school was subordinate. Practical subjects were taught by experienced (master) mechanics from the plant, as well as by full-time teachers who had no connections with the plant. Teachers of theoretical subjects were quite bad, with the result that most of the students did poorly in examinations given on these subjects. The mechanics teachers, however, were very good, and it was from them that most students really learned their work.
5. Classes were conducted six hours a day, six days a week. The theoretical subjects taught were the Russian language, mathematics (algebra and geometry were only slightly touched upon in the second year), elementary physics, the study of various types of metals and alloys, mechanical drawing, the theory and techniques of instrument mechanic work, and political propaganda. Textbooks were in short supply and had to be shared, with one textbook for four or five students. During the first two months, most of the instruction took place in the classroom. After becoming familiar with various instruments and machines, we began work on simple items, the work becoming progressively more complex, and always under the supervision of experienced mechanics. All the items turned out by the students were actually used in industry.
6. After we began working in the shop, we alternated studying in the classroom one day with working in the shop the next. The last four months of school were practically all spent in the shop. Machine repair students did practical work in the plant at the outskirts of the city; in the other two courses, practical work was done in a shop not far from the school. all underwent a familiarization course with various machines, however, but never actually worked on them. Most of the machines were old pre-war types with an overhead power drive. Among the simple tools which students made were several types of pliers and wrenches, and several types of measuring instruments, such as gauges and small-scale rulers.
7. Examinations were given quarterly on the subject matter covered during the preceding period. An examination was also given at the end of the first year, after which a month's vacation was granted. At the end of

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the two-year period of instruction, a final examination was given by a committee of 8 - 10 people, consisting of two representatives from the local office of the Ministry of Labor Reserves, the director of the school and two or three of the teachers, and several engineers and experienced mechanics from Machine Plant #7. That portion of the examination covering theoretical subjects was oral, with the exception of dictation, which was given in the Russian language. For the practical part of the examination, we were given a blueprint and a piece of metal which was to be made into a tool in accordance with the blueprint. [redacted] all students passed the course, receiving a certificate announcing the completion of one of the school's three courses. Practically all students received a rating of fourth class; only a few received the higher rating of fifth class; these two ratings were the only ones given to the graduated students. Upon receipt of their certificate of completion, most students waited until they received a work assignment from the local office of the Ministry of Labor Reserves. [redacted] several students [redacted] waited a number of months before being able to find employment. Officially, graduates of trade schools have to work at their first job for four years in payment for their free education.

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